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Pathological Lectures
on the Signs of Disease

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II: Having considered the natural states of the pulse, and its deviations from it, in persons in apparent health, and the circumstances which impair or destroy the sympathy of the heart and Arteries in diseases, we proceed now to inquire into its deviations from health & order in Sickness.

1 It departs from order in frequency & quickness. By frequency is meant the number of strokes =

= strokes which the pulse beats in a given time - viz in a minute. By quickness is meant the greater or less time in which each pulse is performed. A pulse may be quick without being very frequent. It is often so in the yellow fever of 1793. The pulse in cases of frequency in some diseases rises from 60, or 70 up to 180 & 200, & 220 and in its defect of frequency falls to 40. 30. 20. 9. and I have heard of a case of apoplexy in which it fell to 7. Its frequency is occasioned by morbid

irritability in the blood vessels. It occurs chiefly in the last stage of fevers. Its morbid slowness depends upon three causes. 1 pressure on the brain - hence we find it in apoplexy, & Hydrocephalus internus. 2 a spasm in the heart, & 3 a defect of irritability in the arteries, induced by the ~~contagion~~ excessive miasmata; or contagion, or other stimuli acting upon them. The pulsations in this slow pulse are generally equal, but there is an intermitting pulse; In this case, there are pauses between intervals of one, two or three strokes. It occurs in malignant fevers & in old age.

=2 by

The pulse departs from order, or its healthy actions in respect to force & regularity. It imparts in this case a sensation like jerking to the fingers. I shall briefly mention its deviations from health as they occur in that disease in which it is chiefly relied upon to regulate our knowledge & practice, I mean fever. ——— ⊙

pulses. The first is known by two strokes succeeding by one or two regular or slow strokes. — I have called it a hop=
=ping pulse.

The Dicrotus is one pulse rising over another for three successive strokes, like the waves of the sea. +

Thus have I enumerated the most common states of the pulse in fever. But there are morbid states of the pulse in which there is an absence of fever, or in which but little fever attends. — This state of the pulse occurs in the Palsy, Dropsy Atrophy, and some other diseases.

In the Palsy, the pulse is full & bounding, but often tense. It is generally fullest in the affected side. +

V full & soft in palsy. also in pneumonia notha. In this case, there is effusion only in the parts affected, without any inflammation.

4 weakness & frequency are generally connected in the pulse. hence we find a frequent pulse in the close of all diseases which have worn out the strength of the system. we find it likewise after haemorrhages. This remark extends to other animals. The pulse is quick in most of them in proportion as they are weak, & slow in proportion as they are strong. Thus in a pidgeon it is above 400. In a dog about 80 in a man 65 in a horse 36 to 38 in a cow 40 in a rabbit from 36 to 38 & in a horse 34. felt in lower jaw.

It is full & bounding likewise in the toxic State of Dropsy. But it is sometimes

2 There is a weak, low pulse without any irregular action or Jerk in it. This pulse occurs in cases of mere Debility without fever, or morbid excitement in any part of the System. It is the usual pulse of the Low Hypochondriac State of the nerves also of the debility which succeeds the Attack of fever, and Succeeds its termination in a recovery.

3 There is the Aneurismatic pulse. It is full tense & jars the fingers Dr Pirie describes a pulse by which imparted a sense of expansion to the fingers. Under this head, I have only to add, that there is sometimes an

V In ~~how only to add upon the morbid state of the pulse, that in~~ speaking of the relative force ~~of~~ the pulse, is a good practice to divide it into ten grades – that is 5 ~~below~~ above, & 5 below par or its natural force which is 0. ~~no disease~~ in ordinary health. By this means we may convey to our patients intelligible ideas of the decrease or increase of the force of the pulse, and the greater or less danger connected with them. I say I ~~Q~~ If I should be called to a patient with a Synochus fortis pulse, I would say it was 5 above 0 – If I met with a Synochus pulse – I would say its force was 5 or 4 – ~~6~~ above 0 should it be reduced to Synochula – I would say 3 – If to Synochoid 2 – If to typhoid one – If on the contrary it fell below 0, – I would call typhus 1 or 2 below it – ~~or its treatment I should say~~ according to its greater or less degree of weakness –

Absence of pulse in acute diseases for hours, and even days, ~~and~~ without the extinction of life. It occurs chiefly in stomach & bowel complaints.

I once knew it absent for 36 hours in a Lady in this city who was disabled from eating 5 hard roasted oysters. ~~but she is now alive~~ survived & lived several years & in good health. I have read an acct of its absence with cold sweats for 7 days in a certain who recovered. —

III I come now to deliver a few directions for feeling a pulse.

1 First take hold of a patients pulse when you first enter a room. The sight of a Physician either exhilarates or depresses a patient according to the hopes or fears he entertains of a his recovery. After sitting a few minutes in a sick room, & warming your

- ~~But~~ When it descended to debility without Disease, - I would fix it, on 3 or 4 according to its greater or less debility. The creeping pulse which attends the Close of life might be fixed at 5. All these grades may be subdivided into fractions, as to impart correct ideas of the greater or less force of a Disease, and thereby to excite hope, or produce those degrees of fear which are necessary to procure a ready compliance with our prescriptions. X. p 559

V say the first aim at a mark is always the best; In like manner - the first impressions of the pulse upon the fingers are often the most correct - It is said that Charicles a Roman physician decided upon the state of the pulse by the Emperor Tiberius ~~which he raised~~ During the short

5/9

hands; if the patients be cold, take
hold of your patients hand before
he begins to describe his dis~~eases~~ ease,
for conversation will have a great
influence on his pulse. The Sportsmans V.
2 apply your four fingers when
practicable to the pulse. By this
means you will receive more sen-
-sation than from ~~only~~ one or two
fingers. The fingers will be best
thrown ~~by~~ on the pulse by ~~laying~~ feeling
the pulse of the right hand, with
the left, and the left with the right.
Take care to pick it gradually & with all the fingers.
3 ~~The~~ apply the pulse to the wrist & always be felt
in both Arms in cases where you doubt
of the propriety of V.S. or other depleting remedies.
4 The Arm in w^h the pulse is

interval in which he raised it to his mouth to kiss it. –

V From an inattention to this the influence of the muscles upon the state of the pulse

Mr West has discovered as much knowledge of physiology in the picture of Love as he has done of love in his famous picture of Angelica & Medoro formerly mentioned. In his picture of Erasistratus feeling the pulse of Antiochus in order to discover his affection for Stratonice, he represents Antiochus stretching forth his right hand from his bed, & Erasistratus feeling his pulse with the fingers of the same hand. There is a print of this picture at Mr Anderson's in Cockspur Street

felt should lie free from pressure, & should lie placid in that position in which the fewest muscles act upon it. ~~It should~~ Take care not to feel it after the arm has been long exposed to the cold air.

5 Not less than 20 strokes should be felt in forming a judgement of the pulse in ~~most~~ difficult cases. I have felt an intermission in a pulse after the 18 stroke. The Chinese never prescribe till they have felt 49 strokes. and hence arises their great knowledge & accuracy in the knowledge of the pulse. Recollect what was said of the 3 states of unequal pulse.

6 In cases in which you are

I have often wished that something analogous to magnifying glasses could be discovered to magnify or to render more acute the sense of touch in order to encrease our knowledge of the pulse. I said formerly that fœtid odors encreased the pleasure of such as are agreeable, & that painful impressions on the skin encreased the pleasure of agreeable impressions on it — that would be effect of first rubbing the hand over a rough substance before we felt a smooth one — it excites & encreases

In those cases where the pulse at the wrist cannot be perceived, or conveniently felt, the temporal artery should regulate our prescriptions. This should be case in a more especially manner in diseases of the head. There is no theory or speculation mixed with them, & therefore you need not be disgusted from admitting them. They are the result of my own observation & experience. It is has been said of the state of the pulse is of difficult attainment, & that it requires a sense of touch in the fingers as subtile & exquisite as a taste for music — Dr. Hunter is of this opinion, & exemplifies by saying his Br Dr Hunter never attained to it. But I am of a contrary

doubtful of what inductions you ~~will~~ should make from the state of the pulse, it will be useful to suspend by sensation in the eyes & ears, ~~and~~ ~~to~~ shutting the eyes, & requesting ^ ~~commanding~~ silence in a sick room, and thereby to concentrate ~~her~~ all the sensation of the body, or what Dr Darwin calls sensorial power in the ends of the fingers.

VI

~~Thus have~~ I have now communicated to you the most material facts, upon the subject of the pulse ‡ It is necessary only to add, that you should always feel it not only to determine when to bleed, and how much blood to draw, but ~~to~~ before

V the attention of a Physician from its force, fulness, & all its other states. It is universal in Britain but I hope will never be so in America useful for business or life. The progress from the state of the Pulse is simple. The further it recedes from its natural state, the more danger. Few people recover after the pulse exceeds 180. I once felt it 204 in a child just before it died of the Hydrocephalus internus. But of the prognosis from the pulse I shall say more hereafter. Dr Solano a Spanish Physician has publish'd a volume on the Prognosis of the life, death, or other diseases by the Pulse. Dr Cullen after two years experience in feeling pulses, declared publickly to his pupils that they had no foundation, and Dr Shirley says he saw a Physician in Spain who told him that they were as false in the Climate of Spain, as in other Countries.

The pulse

you prescribe the following remedies
- viz ~~Diet~~ Opium - vomits, purges,
the hot & cold Baith - the pediluvium
Steel Bath, Blisters and ~~diet of~~ stimulating
drinks or diet. It is common to count
the pulses by a watch, or 60 minute glass,
but this is preposterous in most fever cases. It abstracts
3 of pain but from pulse ⊙ V
turn over to #

I have said formerly that pain is
a symptom only of disease, but It is not
an universal symptom of disease.
- There may be disease, & even
death without pain, but there
can be no pain without disease,
or what I have called morbid
excitement. ~~Co~~ Debility predisposes to it.
All the remote causes of pain act by
~~= ed = a mechanical stimuli~~

generally becomes languid, or insensible
at the near approach of death, but
this is not always the case, & should
not ~~certain~~ always be looked for.

I have felt the pulse nearly re-
-gular frequently till within a little of
~~nearly~~ the last
moment of life, & sometimes even
hard" where an insensible infl.
existed in the body. Dr Ramsay inform-
-med that he had several times ob-
-served the last stroke in the pulse
of dying persons to be uncommonly
full.

Dr Norcum's Lecture

I shall conclude this Lecture
by the following remarks. We
read ~~the~~ in ancient history,

~~applied to the body. They all act by~~
inducing distension, spasm, or a
solution of continuity. ~~These~~ I have
in ~~speaking~~ another place I hope
proved that pain is the effect of the
same causes which induce pleasure,
operating in a higher degree, & in an
irregular manner. The stimuli ch.
indeed it are said to be chemical, &
mechanical. But they may be ex-
tended to all the impressions which
support animal life when they act
with excessive force. ——

The danger of a disease can
seldom be known by the degrees of
pain. There is great pain as in the
tooth ach without danger, and there

that Plato inscribed over the door of his School, "Let no man enter here who is not acquainted with Geometry". Were I to erect a temple of medicine, I would inscribe not only over its front door, but over the door of every apartment in it "Let no man enter here who is not acquainted with the ~~natural~~ Pulse". go to p

We read Mark I Verse 31. that of a fever our Saviour cured Peter's wife's mother by taking her by the hand. What he did by

are pains which indicate a recovery from certain Diseases. — There is death too without ~~death~~ disease. — It is remarkable that pain beyond a certain degree destroys itself. This degree is lower in debilitated, than in stout healthy bodies. Women are said to bear pain better than men. Perhaps the reason of this may be, their hysterics sooner passing the point of pain extraord.y

4 Heat & Coldness of the body indicate disease. I formerly explained the cause of each of them. Great heat ~~&~~ & constant Coldness in fevers are signs of malignity.

supernatural, we may do best by
natural means. viz taking our patients first by the hand.
V coldness attended with thirst is a bad
sign.
The longer the duration of coldness in
a fever the ~~more~~ greater the danger.
cold feet in a fever is a sign of malignity.
coldness in any part of the body with
great heat in another is unfavourable.
Sregnint changes from heat to coldness,
& vice versa in any part of the body
is a bad sign. It shows nature to be
embarrassed.
a coldness in the stomach is sometimes
perceived in diseases, according to F Hunter
— It shows the alimentary canal to
be part of the external surface of
the body. Is always bad. —
Coldness — sometimes attends the
crisis of fever. It shows a difficult
~~disorder~~ recovery.

cold hands & feet without fever indicate nervous diseases. —

a coldness at the wrists, with warm hands in the last stage of fever, indicates death to be at hand. I have known few recoveries after the appearance of this symptom.

A coldness of the Breath is a bad sign. It shews the lungs to partake from which the breath comes of the coldness of the external parts of the body. I never saw a recovery after it, tho' I saw it last year 1799 V disappear for two days.

Preternatural heat in the palms of the hands, & in the cheeks indicates a hectic diathesis of the state of the lungs.

5 The Eyes discover much of

v an. Eye which effuses water thro'
its Coats is bad. Shows death at hand.
The vessels are weakned by death — is
general in the body.

the morbid state of the system.

a red eye in a fever indicates congestion or inflammation in the brain.

a muddy eye indicates great malignity in a fever.

a yellow color in the eye indicates a bilious diathesis in a fever.

The eyes half closed (except in a Diarrhea) - one Eye larger than another - a very small or a dilated pupil - continual motion in the eye - winking - or a defect of winking, & ~~Lycoming~~ - a gliping in consequence of it - avoiding light - false vision in= =dicated by catching at supposed motes in the air, or picking the

v a sudden turning of the head &
eyes of a patient towards his
Physician when he enters the
likewise
the sick room is favourable.

bad doctrs - double vision (which arises from a palsy of the muscles of one of the eyes, which prevents the direction of the two eyes to the same object) - a sudden appearance of vigor & involuntary tears in the eyes - and above all blindness, are all bad signs in acute diseases. a disposition to shed tears easily is favourable.

6 The state of the ears or of the sense of hearing affords some signs of the state of the system.

a tinitus auriam is alarming. It arises from a convulsive motion in the bones of the ears. Deafness is favourable in most cases. It shows a restoration of

Secretion & excretion in the mucous
Auditorius. An extension of this
sense so as to hear more acutely
than in health indicates the crisis
of a disease to be hard. It arises
from the excitability of the ear
being restored. — This crisis ends
sometimes in death, as well as in
life. Fullers ~~& Potters cases also~~ case.
~~Cases~~. —

Insensibility to Cold, burns, & blis=
=ters is always alarming. It shews the total expenditure or suspension
of excitability.

Inverts of the skin to the touch is
generally favourable. It shews
a return of excitability. not always so in yellow fever. —
Richleys & Wardlaspers Cases.

& a Running from the nose

After it has long been dry, & an ex-
tension of the sense of the smelling
are always signs of a crisis of a
disease. ——— Potter's Cases & Cases.

If a ~~Dry tongue, is has not been~~
~~sleeping with the mouth open~~, — Or
brown — dark or burned — and black
tongue, when not from chewing
tobacco, or Liquorice or from eating gellies, or
Drinking red wines, all indicate a
bilious fever — a white tongue
indicates common inflam: fever,
or a bilious fever when there
is no secretion of bile. A Dry
tongue, when not from sleeping
with the mouth is open, is

V a natural tongue with symptoms
of great malignity in a fever is al=
=ways bad. —

+ a return of appetite, especially
for artificial Articles of diet, as
tea & coffee is always favorable.
— so is a return of the appetite for
Tobacco. +

alarming. It shews the tendency of inflam: to low Chronic fever. A return of the moisture, of the tongue beginning at the tips and on the edges is favorable. — The dark color imparted to the tongue in a bilious fever often continues four or five days after the crisis of the fever. — ~~In~~ A tremor on the tongue, or an inability to protrude it are signs of great danger.

Under the head of the senses I shall introduce the following remarks. —

A viscid humor clearing to the teeth also a dryness of the teeth are bad signs. A gnashing of the teeth is alarming. It frequently attends

worms th w. lip danger. under

a hanging of the lip, or lower jaw are bad signs.

a yawning, & sneezing are favourable. they shew a return of suspended sensibility. —

a constant hawking & spitting, commonly called Screates is always favourable.

a sore throat in the close of an acute disease is sometimes favourable, but it is generally ~~favourable~~ fatal in the close of chronic diseases.

a chilly fitt occurring in the close of a chronic continual fever is favourable. —

a quick & sharp tone of voice

if not natural is alarming. It shews delirium to be approaching. a weak, voice, & a loss of voice are alarming. But I have seen recoveries with them both. a Drawling voice is favourable.

a Priapism often attends the crisis of fever. It precedes both a recovery & death. I have known two instances of the former, & one of the latter in this city. It was in a case of yellow fever. In the 3d Vol. of Dr Haller's Bibliotheca medicina there is a case related of a man in whom a priapism continued two hours after death. Mohamed

V It occurs in Hydro: in terminis.
First taken notice of by Dr Lettsom.

it is said confirmed the doctrine he taught respecting the venereal pleasures & awaited his followers by expiring with this part of his body erect, & pointed towards heaven.

to the state of the countenance much may be learned of the state of the system.

a frown is always alarming. It shows the brain to be affected. It is this frown which first gave the name of malignity to fevers — it indicated a supposed malignant disposition.

a countenance suddenly resembling ancestors whom the patient did not resemble in health is a bad sign — It shows a retrocession of blood from the face, & a consequent

V pulse above 120 dangerous —
few recover after 180. pulse
intermitting — & slow both
Dangerous. —

deminution of flesh, so that the bones project, & thereby discover a new sett of features, or a new species of countenance.

The Hippocratic countenance is said always to be fatal. It is as follows. "a sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen "temples - cold contracted ears - lobes "inverted - skin of the forehead hard, "stretched & dry & the whole face pale, "livid, or of a bad color". ——

"In Respiration the following signs are bad. alternately quick & slow Inspiration & expiration - a moan - a ~~si~~ hollow sound in breathing - cold breath - ~~and~~ phlegm rattling in the throat ~~and it~~ The muscles of the breast, & shoulders moving

v as in B. Fuller's in the city hospital.

so as to be perceptable under the bed cloaths, and an expansion of the nostrils & cheeks. These last symptoms generally precede death in fever, but they sometimes exist without danger in the Asthma.

The position of the body on the sides is favourable — It is up on the back, — still worse. — if the legs are raised to support the body, and worse than all, — if on rising to sitting, the body slides down in the bed.

Tremors, startings, & what are called Subsultus Tendinum, in the limbs are all alarming signs in acute diseases. Stiffness before death much may be learnt of the

state of the ~~mind~~ system from the state of the mind.

=pes & good humor, with patience & resignation in the beginning of an acute disease are favourable. Peevish=

=ness about the close of a disease is favourable. It shews the return of ~~morbid~~ sensibility, & irritability. ~~Silence in delirium~~ is worse than talkativeness in delirium. Asking for things to eat or drink contrary to former habits is bad. A return of an old habit of body or mind is always favourable — so is the return of an old Chronic disease ~~after~~ towards the close of an acute one. — ~~a return of~~ Long & deep Sleeps in the

beginning of a fever is bad. moderate sleep about the crisis of a fever is favourable. wakefulness & sleep succeeding each other, bad.
=ly succeeding each other, bad.
swallowing with difficulty, & noise, and taking but one or two fabulous at a time, are bad signs. —

The absence of thirst in a high fever is bad. Excessive thirst in the close of a fever is alarming. It shews the retreat of the last remains of excitement to the fauces. — a vomiting for the same reason is a bad sign in the close of an acute or chronic disease.

a return of appetite especially for artificial articles of diet, such as tea & coffee is always favourable, to

is a return of the appetite for Tobacco. It shews a return of the aporia-tions of health. —

We come now to speak of the Signs of Diseases from the State of Secretions & excretions. ——

1 ~~Urine~~ a suppression of the excretion of Urine without pain is alarming. It occurs in Ma-lignant fevers, & in the Gout. It shews Engorgement in the kid-neys. — Pale Urine shews weak action, or Spasm in the kidneys. high coloured — dark coloured, & bloody Urine shew inflam: & malignant fever. Turbid Urine is favourable — a cloud is better, and a Sediment the best of all. A frequent discharge

+ Pyenus exp.

of Urine, or an involuntary discharge of it are bad. So many circumstances influence the Color, quantity, and frequency in the discharge of the Urine y^t little dependance shd be placed upon any of its appearances. I seldom examin it. —

2 White stools indicate an obstruction excretion of bile. Green & black stools — morbid bile — stools which excoriate the rectum — acrid bile — thin stools indicate weak bowels — Sy balla — indicate irritation on the bowels — The absence of mucus in stools is unfavourable — the return of it after being absent in bilious fever & Dysen. is favourable. Involuntary stools are bad, but a return of the power to

V They are likewise favourable when they occur on the critical days – when they are attended with other evacuations as natural stools & Urine – & when they give relief. They are bad, when they are partial – when they occur early – when they are constant – (even Warners case) when cold – & when they are not attended with other evacuations. They are a disease – morbid action in capillaries.

retain them, and more especially if it be attended with such a return of the strength of the Spinster ani as to emit a Crepitus, is favourable.

A Discharge of worms about the crisis of a fever is favourable. Copious Involuntary stool a day at its usual hour is a sign of returning health.

An Excretion of dark cold. or black matter from the stomach is bad. Is acrid corrupted bile.

Partial Sweats are bad — Gentle Sweats equally diffused all over the body & cont.: for 24 hours are favourable in a fever. A putrid taste, & cadaverous smell of the sweats is generally fatal. Little dependance ~~to be had~~ placed on them since the rejection of the

On Consumption

Jany 4th 1795

I said formerly that it was a chronic pneumony. — like it, it depends on general debility, direct or indirect — the causes which induce the it act slowly & not suddenly as in Pneumony. — In this boy's case a fever but is on which acted by inducing direct debility

2 It is a disease of the whole system chiefly of the arterial system in head ach & Rheumatism which often precede or alternate with it — also in Dyspepsias, Diarrhea, Dropsy &c.

humoral pathology, has taught us that they do not convey any morbid matter from the body. They are the effects only of equalized excitement. Vide Cullen & Currie - What?

Abscesses were formerly thot favourable signs in diseases. The business of medicine is to prevent them. Old Sores & ulcers, or healed up Blisters suddenly inflaming, and running are favourable.

Hæmorrhages were likewise formerly thot favourable. The business of medicine is to prevent them. They are least dangerous from the arms, kidneys & nose.

After all that has been said of the signs of diseases, there

to the swelling of the 14 muscles in walk-
-king. —

In Scorbutic Sores the heavy Physi-
-cians tell us - that a mixture of
lime juice & melasses is almost a
Specific applied every day or two to
the sore. —

In all cases of sore legs - it is of
the utmost consequence to keep them
clean - by frequent washings & Drepings.
- The Legs of old women owing to this cause.

Where the Bone is affected - it must
be scraped - or perforated - for an acc't of
which see Sharp & Bell.

There is probably here as in other
cases - a mixed diathesis in the system -
- The Remedies should be accommodated to
it. —

is hardly one of which does not sometimes deceive us, and no wonder, for such is the debility left in the body, after the morbid action or disease is subdued, y: many patients like Genl Wolfe die in the arms of victory. I have seen this occasionally intermissions in the Crisis of fever, especially where patients were neglected by their nurses or physicians. This should us to watch with double diligence for those dangerous states of debility, & to support our patients under them by a sudden exchange of depleting for stimu=
=lating medicines. ——

for this purpose. They are all pro-
-per - and sometimes become necessary
in succession to each other. I have
used the nitriolated hint with advantage.
— after the use of these escarotics —
— gentle Astringents - may be used - such
as Infusion - of Oak Bark — or also Bread dipped
in a weak Solution of green Vitriol.
The last is much commended by Dr
Underwood. —

Light bandages are likewise highly
proper here - Dr Hush first recommen-
-ded them from the experience of a Quaker near Ply-
-mouth Hospital. The Laced Stocking has
been much used. It is made of strong
coarse linnen. Dr Underwood gives many
good reasons for supplying a flannel
roller. It is easier on the leg, & excites

from what has been said of the prognosis of fever two inferences are very obvious. I never to ~~pray~~ desert, or give a patient over in an acute disease, since patients recover with every possible sign of death, & I never to predict the issue of disease, since patients sometimes die with every sign of life, and after a disease is perfect-

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~~Fever Cure - the water treated~~
~~Fever reduced this year - and~~
~~fine water.~~

-ly subdued. If you do prognosticate, let it always be that your patient will die. then if he recovers, you will ~~gain~~ acquire ~~character~~

habit of a patient requires it, a small quantity of ardent Spirits. —

The Wort has been much commended in sore legs — How made? — I am at loss to determine whether it acts by imparting a large quantity of gently stimulating saccharine matter to the system. or by correcting a Scorbutic diathesis in the blood. I have performed several Cures with it when other remedies have failed. You saught cured by it.

The local applications should consist of such substances as gently stimulate, and thereby excite an action in torpid vessels. — Arsenic - precipitate & nitric Sant. Lunat. Bluterilinol have all been employed

credit ~~Will~~ for
~~for~~ great ~~ingrat~~ me curing him
by thus opposing your judgement to
your will appear to be as wise
your skill
as the Irishman who ~~was~~ was sure
~~a prize~~ he should draw a prize
in a lottery, because he thought he
should ~~not~~ draw a blank. But to be serious.

To promise cures, with certainty,
& to predict the issue of diseases
in life or death are equally marks
of quackery. There is no acute disease
without danger, & no danger ~~so~~ so
great as not to admit a recovery.
I always avoid, & shun such in-
-quiries, but when forced to give
an answer to them, it is "I
have seen persons recover who

changed a morbid matter from there.
But this is not the case — It acts
only as a universal stimulant — & if
it does most service when it excites a
Salivation — it is because in this way
it excites the most general action in
the system. 3 mineral tonics — such
as Zinc — copper — and the different
preparations of iron. —

2 gentle exercise. This is highly ne-
-cessary — and no remedy will be effectu-
-al without it. Great care shd be taken
never to let it be carried On to fatigue.

3 A nutritious and moderately stimu-
-lating diet — consisting of milk —
Saccharine vegetables — animal food —
wine — malt liquors — & where the

were worse, & I have seen persons die, who did not appear to be half so bad."

Of the signs of death. and here, Gent. I shall be short. ~~In~~ but I know of ~~a~~ One sign of death y^t is certain, & that is putrefaction.

patients have lived two & 3 days without respiration or pulse. In these cases, there is no disorganization, no waste of the excitab^y and ~~the excitement~~ of the system.

~~is taken lifeless~~ In all cases of sudden death, or death from the paroxysm of periodical diseases, early interment ~~shd~~ be carefully avoided. —— go to n° 12. p. 523.

which he recommends for the cure of sore legs — three things viz — time upon — rest & patience — that is time — rest & patience. the 2nd is of necessary only in the state of the leg which I have described. —

3 A temperate diet, & a total abstinence from ardent spirits — or even fermented liquors. —

In cases of too little general & local action — the following remedies are proper. —

1 Tonic Stimulants. These are Bark — which we often see sore legs in this state of the System cured by Bark alone. where it fails 2 Mercury should be given. this remedy has been supposed to act by altering the fluids, or dis-

Inoculation - also in the piles - ~~and~~ excoriations from riding - & in the Opthalmia - I am disposed to believe ally: Dr Rigby has said in its favor. -

2 Soft poultices of Bread ~~& milk~~ moistned with lead water - or Bread & milk. The milk should first be boiled - the bread should be powdered very fine - & thrown into it - and ~~the~~ Oil of or Lard Afterwards should only be spread thinly over it. The Solidity & consistence of the poultice is thereby best preserved. -

3 When the inflam: subsides Dry lint confined with wax & oil - all other applic: -ation unnecessary & hurtful. -

4 Above all rest - and an horizontal posture of the leg. - I have a treatise upon Surgery by a Dr Cannoni an Italian surgeon in

remedy - you have lately seen two remarkable proofs. The blood in both cases was dizzy. I learnt the use of it from Sir Jn° Pringle.

2 gentle purges - these act by removing inflamm^d diathesis.

3 Nitre - from g^r xv to ℈i three times a day. many wonderful cures have been performed by this remedy. when it fails - it is probably given in cases of deficient action in the hyp^m because it is

4 ~~cold drink~~ The local Remedies in this state of the hyp^m should be

1 cold water. Dr Rigby has written a treatise in favor this remedy when applied to local ~~applications~~ inflamations. from its immediate good effects in the inflamed arm which occurs after

V 4 a temperate diet, & a total ab-
-stinence from fermented & distilled liquors.

cure them, act more or less on the whole system.

In all cases of ~~debility, there is an accumulation of excitability, hence the cause of inflammation. In pain~~ general debility, there are two states of the vessels & fibres affected, as well as of the whole system — brought on by the same causes which produce the two states of fever. The remedies to cure them should be general and local

The general Remedies should be accommodated to the state of the system. In cases of two much general & local action. The Remedies should be Bloodletting. Of the efficacy of this

of matter from the legs. This plethora
do harm
can ~~not~~ only where there is debility,
pariens
for I maintain that the system, (when
~~exactly be~~ the solids are exactly toned) will
always relieve itself from a sudden
accumulation of fluids ~~matter of blood~~
or ~~perspirable matter~~ by means of
some natural emunctory. ~~first changing~~
~~first thoroughly~~ ~~afterwards changed~~
A Redundancy of blood is ~~discharged~~
~~then~~ discharged by the menses in women —
by insensible perspiration, or the bowels,
in both sexes —
and ~~was~~ a redundancy of perspiration
is discharged
by the bowels, or by the ~~or~~ Urinary
organs. V — I infer it from the
manner in which they are used by
Nature & Art. Sore legs often prove
the salutary outlet of many general
diseases, and all the remedies which

3 I infer it from their appearing almost universally in one disease which is evidently a disease of the whole system – Viz: Pleurisy.

4 I infer it, from their occurring in some cases the outlet of menstrual blood – which is discharged in health in consequence of a plethora which affects ~~first~~ the whole system. This outlet of blood from a sore on the leg in cases of Obstructed menses is mentioned by many authors. Dr Morgan's fact in Dr Smiberts thesis. –

5 I infer it from the symptoms of these sore legs which in many cases are febrile, and affect the pulse in every part of the system with preternatural force or frequency. as Struges & Smith.

whole system. 2 from ~~its~~ this alter=
=nating with diseases of the whole system.
- They ~~are~~ sometimes ~~resemble~~ appear as the crisis
of a fever, and of other general diseases,
and they are often succeeded when suddenly,
~~and~~ or improperly healed, by general
diseases - particularly by consumption,
and apoplexy - of each of which I have
known examples. - They were both
ascribed to a translation of morbid
matter to the lungs & brain - but it is
much more just to ascribe them to previous plibility
~~too much Action being induced~~ in the lungs or brain,
by which means they were more
easily excited into more action and
effusion by the plethora produced by
the suppression of a usual discharge

4 from intemperance
that indirect debility ~~appears~~ appears
first in all cases upon the ~~ex~~ lower
extremities. This is evident not only
in the low legs which are produced
by ardent spirits, but in the Gout
~~Arthritis~~
~~Affection~~ which when it is regular
always makes its
first appearance in the feet. The
reason in both cases is Obvious. The
lower extremities are ~~were~~ furthest
removed from those parts of the body on
which the stimuli act which produce
animal life. — My
IInd proposition is that ~~the~~ low legs
are a disease of the whole system.
This I infer from the causes which
induce them. They all
~~which~~ act on the

v ~~But~~ The Gout it is true appears only most frequently in pain in the lower limbs, but ~~I have not met with~~ I have heard of ~~another~~ these cases in which the Gout terminated in Ulcers on the legs. Major Richmond - Mr Ward. —

a languid ~~morbid~~ action is induced in the
vessels, as that an accidental or bruise
~~Labour~~ the clap of people I have men-
-tioned are most subject) will not
easily heal. — But not only labourers
sailors &c are most subject to lose legs
~~& hard drinkers are~~
but hard drinkers of every rank and
occupation in life are subject to them,
from the stimulus of ardent spirits
producing indirect debility which is
known first in all cases upon the
lower extremities. Where Drink &
labor, or standing long on the feet are
united, they more certainly
dispose to lose legs, than either
of them acting seperately. I said

In ~~China~~ Canton in China where the labor which is performed in Other countries by horses, is performed by men — Varices in the legs are very common among the laboring people.

Perhaps ~~this may~~ the reason why the labouring poor in China who are subject to Varices ~~from~~ in their legs instead of Ulcers may be owing to their not adding the debilitating stimulus of strong drink to that of labor.

following propositions.

1 Sore legs are a disease of ~~gen~~ general debility, ~~and~~ This debility ~~this disease~~ for the most part is of the indirect kind.

I infer that sore legs are produced by general debility ~~by this~~

1 From the occupations & habits of the persons who are most subject to them. These are ~~the~~ By labourers - & sailors who are in the habit of lifting great weights - and persons whose ~~stand~~ inasmuch as require them ~~much up~~ to be much upon their feet. The ~~fibres of the~~ blood vessels & muscular fibres of the legs are ~~by~~ ~~this means~~ thus overstretched, by which means a rupture is induced, or such

on Sore Legs

However trifling these complaints may appear, they compose a numerous class of hospital diseases, and hitherto they have been treated with so little by Physicians as to have ~~subjected the profession~~ become rather the Objects of Quacks & old women than of regular practice. They are important — not only because they affect so many people, for a long time but because they often lead to dangerous & fatal disorders.

I shall attempt a new theory ~~which concerning~~ respecting this cause which I hope will lead to a new & more successful mode of treating them. — I shall begin my Observations on them by delivering the

Sore legs — p 1 —

Clinical lectures. —